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CABIMO-8-"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

HATERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—S-" Cheek."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8-" The Rajal."

BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—8-"A Bunch of Keys,

of The Hotel."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 18.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Further details of the calamity in Sunderland, England, on Saturday evening, are received; the latest reports state that 186 children lost their lives in the pante on the stairs, ==== Mr. Parnell is to visit America in the fall. ____ A party of natives in Borneo is said to have killed the staff of the British North Borneo Company. === Four have been burned by the British. = The Turks have expelled from the district of Marach in Syria many Armenian families.

DOMESTIC .- New-Haven policemen were over powered by excursionists of the steamer Grand Republic yesterday and roughly treated. _____ The Charles Munhall, of Indianapolis, accused of murdering her husband.

The Rev. Charles T. Brooks was buried at Newport. — Bernard J. Mahan was killed in Boston with a shawl-pin by Lizzie Finnegan. - During an affray in Metcalfe three wounded.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The new Universalist Church of Our Father, in Brooklyn, was dedicated, and the pastor installed. ____ Pistols and stones were used in an excursion fight at Hastings on the Hudson. === The Rev. Reading B. Johns was installed paster of Shiloh Presbyterian Church. The funerals of Henry J. Seymour and George Matzka were held. ____ Mr. Beecher preached on elective affinities in religion. - Many persons visited the seashore.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations inand chances of light rain, followed by partly cloudy 80°; lowest, 63°; average, 6814°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, poetpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Mr. Robert P. Porter in his letter from England this morning describes a gentleman for deep interest. He is a Leicester hosiery manufacturer who only wants " half a chance ' beat Americans out of their home markets. to refuse to share its wealth with the English manufacturers. American workingmen engaged in the stocking-making industry, however, will not be moved by these complaints, especially after glancing at Mr. Porter's table making a comparison between their wages and those paid to persons performing the similar labor in England. In Massachusetts, for example, the hosiery operatives get 100 per cent more pay than those in Leicester. The "half a chance," therefore, for which the Leicester manufacturer pines, he will hardly be able to get-so long, at least, as American workinen have anything to say about it.

On another page of this impression will be found a sketch of Phillips Exeter Academy, the centennial anniversary of which will be celebrated this week on Thursday. The celebration will attract and interest college men from all over the country, for the Academy has long been one of the most popular of our preparatory schools. The ranks of nearly all the New-England colleges, but Harvard es- fully upheld than for any knavish attempt to pecially, are recruited largely every year from the crowd of boys taught at Exeter. Thus it happens that the Academy has as arm a place in the hearts of many men as the colleges which gave them their degrees. The secret of the success of the school at Exeter is not hard to find. It is the thoroughness of preparation given to the boys sent there. The instructors never fall behind the requirements of the colleges they feed. One of the results of its success has been seen recently in the proposed establishment of an academy of similar character in New-Jersey.

Harvard men who are accustomed to place a financial value on their opinions when speaking of the chances of their University crew in the annual race with Yale will feel some hesitation in taking a bold stand this year. Several good men were early lost to the crew at Cambridge, but the disability of Curtis, the stroke, was the most severe blow of all. Matters have mended within two months; but the condition of the crew even now is not reported to be such as to rouse great hopes that the brilliant victory gained over Yale last summer will be repeated this year. The possibility of defeat discloses an interesting situation. According to present announcements Harvard is to row Columbia before meeting the New-Haven crew. If Columbia and Yale should both defeat the Cambridge men, Yale's position would be painful in the extreme. Columbia would unoubtedly send her a challenge; and then the New-Haven students would either have to overcome their well-known aversion to take the risk of being beaten by any college except
Harvard, or refuse the challenge amid shouts

of derision from the presumptuous young persons at Columbia.

It is pretty hard on the inhabitants of pleasant towns on the Hudson River to have their Sunday quiet broken up by such disturbances as occurred yesterday at Hastings; but a large share of the responsibility rests on the residents of such places themselves. The police authorities of this city are not of the opinion that they can prevent liquor-selling on excursion barges and boats hired by disorderly persons for their Sunday excursions from New-York. The problem is plainly difficult; but some solution of it should be diligently sought. Meanwhile, the people who live at these spleasure resorts have it within their power to prevent a good deal of the trouble. Liquor was sold freely in Hastings yesterday, and the disorder which occurred was natural enough, considering that the police force of the place was not large. The first thing to do, therefore, at Hastings (other towns similarly afflicted should also take notice) is to shut up the grog-shops on Sunday. If this will not do, let a landing be refused to all except the regular excursion boats.

Although politics are as quiet now in Indiana as they are in most of the Commonwealths of the Union, yet the prospects of Republican success when next the party enters upon a canvass are flattering even at this early day. A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE in a letter from that State points out some of the leading features of this pleasing situation. The Democratic Legislature at its last session did all it could to insure the defeat of the Democratic party next year. True to their traditions, the victorious Democrats no sooner met last winter than they began to overturn the public institutions all over the State in the interests of patronage. Indeed, they seemed legislating at Albany at the same time. Although they did not equal the New-York Democrats, they were not far behind the most scandalous things the Indiana patronage seekers accomplished was the overthrow of Dr. Rogers, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, because he refused to sacrifice his cent of that on realty. integrity for the benefit of his party. The Republican majority acted with honesty and firmness; naturally, therefore, as Democratic rule grew in disfavor its opponents gained in public esteem. There is good reason to suppose that the Democrats will repeat their performances at the next session. If they do, villages of the chief Gbpowe in Western Africa | their condemnation at the polls will be doubly sure.

A CHANCE FOR FRANKNESS.

Now, as often before, the main difficulty in the right government of the country is to H. M. Pitt Comedy Company was reported to be in a destitute condition at Boston. ____ Mrs. bring about a direct and definite issue between parties. Whenever such an issue can be made was the people decide readily, and almost always rightly, and they always uphold the decision which has been made by the majority. Now there are very grave questions of public policy which ought to be settled by the people. No County, Kentucky, two persons were killed and intelligent man doubts that the two great parties differ widely in their tendencies and aims as to those questions. Yet it seems quite impossible to get the issue sharply made as to either of them, so that the plainest voter must perforce understand it.

The difficulty is not with the Republican party. Either because of its courage, as its friends claim and many of its foes admit, or because of its shrewdness in judging of the public will, or because its aims could not have been concealed through many years of full dicate cloudy weather, with higher temperatures control of the Government, it is at any rate the fact that no person of common sense can or fair weather. Temperature vesterday: Highest, be in the dark as to the purposes of that party. It seeks honest government, because for twenty years it has exposed without hesitation and prosecuted without mercy, not only misbehaving adversaries, but evil-doers, however high and influential, in its own ranks THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent It seeks reform of civil service, because it has eracted a law framed by the advocates of that reform and intrusted its execution to its known and active friends. It seeks protection of American industry through a discriminating tariff, because every act to that end that has whom, undoubtedly, Free-Traders will feel a been passed for the last forty years has been passed almost wholly by Republican votes, sustained by Republican organizations and enforced by Republican administrations. Thus In his opinion this Nation is exceedingly selfish it is simply impossible for a man of common sense to doubt what the tendency or aim of the Republican party is on those questions.

The trouble now and all the time is that the Democratic party tries to hide its tendencies and aims. It claims to be something which its acts prove that it is not. It contrives false issues to seduce voters who would otherwise support the Republican policy. It plays a juggler's game with tricks of words, puts up as candidates men who represent nothing but its desire for office, and takes as its leaders men who are strong protectionists in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania and men who are strong free-traders in Kentucky or Indiana. Again and again the people have condemned this course as a dishonest one. But the party still sticks to it, and seems likely to do so in the next Presidential election. Many times we have warned that party that trickery and evasion would not pay, that the people of this country did not like it, and that more of them would vote for a bad cause frankly and manget the favor both of those who favor and of those who oppose it. But the party has gone on, year after year, in elaborate trickery

to assured defeat. There is a chance in the Ohio election to take a new departure. It is but justice to the Democrats of that State to say that they have three times tried to screw their party up to a more manly course. They set up Vallandigham, as a representative of "peace at any price," and it was a courageous if not a very loyal thing to do. They set up Pendleton, and proposed payment of bonds in greenbacks, which was as plucky as the course proposed would have been ruinous. They set up Allen and Ewing, and declared flatly for soft money and against specie resumption. The enormous vote that they polled was evidence that a manly course was appreciated, even though the people were not quite ready to wreck their prosperity and their honor on the treacherous sands of "fiat money." If the Democrats of Ohio have the courage of their convictions again, and wish to lift their party to something like a manly attitude, they will

adopt a platform something like this: I. Resolved, That any duty levied for the purp protection wrongs millions of consumers for the benefit of a few producers. A tariff that shall raise necessary revenue with the least possible tax upon consumers or discrimination between producers is the only one that Government has any right to impose.

II. Resolved, That public offices ought to be given ex-clusively to the party that has been intrusted by the people with the charge of the Covernment. Those who re most zealous and effective in the work of that party should be placed in office as a means of giving the party

greator strength.

III. To secure for the Democratic party full control

of frauds, are subordinate matters which must never interfere with the success of the party.

These are the real beliefs and aims of the Democratic party. It wants to abolish protection, to get office, and to use official power so as to keep office. A frank avowal of these beliefs and aims would win the approval of a greater number of Democrats than any other declaration that the party can make. With such a platform, and candidates to match, the Democrats would probably poll more votes in this country than they can hope to get in any other way. If they do not dare to avow their real aims, why not?

INEQUALITY IN TAXATION.

There was no greater neglect of duty by the last Legislature than its failure to revise the tax laws. That is apparent from some facts in regard to taxation and assessments in this city, printed elsewhere in to-day's TRIBUNE. The laws for the assessment of personal property ought to have been amended so as to apply equally to all persons, or they should have been stricken from the statute books. They have failed to accomplish their purpose, and the failure becomes more complete and more unjust with each succeeding year. The attention of the Legislature was urgently called by the Governor and the State Board of Assessors to the need of revision, but no revision was

made. Personal property was assessed in this city to the value of \$2,108,822,924 for the present year. But when deductions were made, under the swearing-off process allowed by law, only about \$195,000,000 was left on which to levy a tax. The failure is evidently not in the administration but in the laws themselves. Although the increase of personalty has been more rapid in the last ten years than that of realty, yet there has been an acto be trying to surpass their brethren who were | tual decrease of some \$111,000,000 in the total assessment of personal property, while in the same time there has been an increase of about \$278,000,000 in the total assessment on when the two Legislatures adjourned. One of real estate. The aggregate of personal property now under protection of the city is certainly not less than that of real estate. But the assessment on personalty is only 18 per

It is difficult, under existing laws, to assess personal property satisfactorily. There are few men in the city, above the grade of laborer, who have not been sifted under oath at one time or another by the Tax Commissioners. The laws have operated to drive families away from the city and State, to the detriment of real estate and to the injury of general trade. A premium is put on evasion, concealment and falsehood, be converted into genius any more than danand a crushing tax on integrity. Respect for, and obedience to, law are impaired.

One-half the amount of the personal tax levied in this city is now collected from corporations and shareholders in banks. That is the only part of the tax that can be levied and collected in anything like an equitable manner. A considerable part of the personal tax now annually levied never reaches the tax collector. There are unpaid personal taxes now on the books of the Finance Department amounting to \$15,000,000, in addition to \$1,634,670 charged off some time ago as worthless, having been standing on the books for many years. The remaining uncollected sum is nearly all valueless. Real estate has to bear the burden of that loss. Nor is that all. The assessment on which that uncollected personal tax was levied counted against the city in apportioning the State taxes; so that it has paid to the State in seventeen years \$3,000,000 on that account, which was an unjust burden on the city. The Tax Commissioners, therefore, have to be careful to purge their rolls of uncollectable personal assessments, otherwise the unjust proportion of State taxes levied on the city is still further increased.

Small as the ratio of assessment on personal property is in New-York, it is still greater than elsewhere in the State. Despite our large tenement population, and the ineffectual tax laws, the total assessed value of property per capita in this city is \$982, against \$274 in Troy. Notwithstanding the large increase in the assessed value of real estate in the city this year, the tax rate will exceed \$2 30, as compared with \$2 25 last year. Under the last Republican Legislature and Governor the city's share of the State taxes was \$2, 827, 287; while this year it will amount to \$4,266,527. The full effect of this will not be felt in the tax bills until next year.

WHAT COLLEGIANS HAVE LEARNED. Thackeray warned the wise father against coveting the highest honors for his son at school. Let the boy, he would say, have a respectable place in the middle of the form and get a good thrashing now and then, instead of being the cock of the walk. The collegians who are taking their degrees this month have undergone the brisk discipline of competition and been outstripped by their fellows in one way or another. Even the valedictorians and prize-men know their limitations. While they have kept their places or won their honors by dogged persistence in study, sometimes through sheer drudgery, they know that a third of the way down the list there are minds surpassing theirs in original force; that still lower down there are men of practical intelligence who can out-debate them on any topic of current discussion, and that nearly at the bottom of the roll there are dapper little fellows whose self-possession and social graces they have often envied when standing themselves tongue-tied and awkward-limbed in a that it was rather more gloomy in tint than drawing-room. The graduating seniors have learned this, if nothing else, that they cannot be first in everything, that they are, indeed, reported gain is small, the Bureau does not fortunate if they have an unrivalled talent for anything; and that in the main their ability does not rise above the level of mediocrity. The budding freshman who left the preparatory school or academy overpraised by his teachers, petted and idolized at home, inflated with self-importance, requiring only a place to stand in order to move the world with his genius, is less pretentious as a full-blown senior. He has been brought into contact with men of his own age who have greater natural ability than himself in some directions, if not about this time, and not even the winter in all. The effect of this experience has been wholesome. The competitive tests of college life have enabled him to form a more accurate

estimate of his own powers. This is accompanied by a corresponding sense of the limitations of his own knowledge. His university training has tended not so much to put conceit into him, as to take it out. If he was impressed at the start with the promise and the potency of his youthful talents, he is his acquirements. His illusions have been dispelled. His horizon has been enlarged. He many years of exhausting labor and what exceptional facilities for thorough study will be required before he can be entitled to consider himself a thoroughly educated man. He is more apt to depreciate the training which he has had as crude, unscientific and shallow, decline in exports for some months past. In

and capable officials, and the exposure and punishment | than he is to plume himself upon his positive gains in culture. The ardor for study has not gone out of him, but his respect for the dignity of human knowledge has been increased a hundred-fold. In a vague way he has already resolved to keep up his French, German and Latin, and to follow out various courses of reading outlined by the professors, -in a word, not to lose the little he bas gained, but to add to his store of information, if possible. He is often represented as inflated with a sense of his importance and as inclined to patronize all his relations. That is a vulgar taunt, It is not true. The college graduate, as a rule, is more modest than the high-school graduate. He has learned how little he knows, and, next to knowing a great deal, that is the greatest gain in education. This sense of the limitations of their own

powers and knowledge imposes upon collegians restraints that are not felt by men whose education stopped at the high school. A great deal is written about the insipid fruit from the universities, but if the truth be told it will be found that the forcing-houses lower down in the grade of intelligence are mainly at fault. The ambitious poet who sends to a country newspaper a translation of Horace's Ninth Ode, picked up his Latin at the high school, but has never entered college. The contributions to the rhymers' corner in the weekly prints, the romances which never find a publisher, and the bushels of rejected manuscripts emptied into the junk-shops from the offices of newspapers and periodicals, are seldom the work of college men, but are generally from the hands of high-school graduates or ambitious and sanguine women. The college men may not be able to do any better work-but they know it. The tendency of their education is to keep not only the penthat most unruly of modern members-but the tongue and the life under restraint-The man who in general conversation makes the most sweeping assertions on the narrowest premises; who reasons about the Irish question from the basis of the personal habits of the cook in his kitchen, and has his theory about everything from a brisk cyclone to a hard cold in the head, and is ready at a moment's notice to proclaim his views on every possible contingency of human affairs, is not a college man. His education was interrupted somewhere below the university level, so that he has never felt the restraining influences of his own limitations. The graduating collegians are in some sense conscious of those limitations, and they enter upon the practical business of life with greater deliberation and increased intelligence as the result of that knowledge. Mediocrity in the colleges cannot delions under glass can be developed into rose-geraniums. But it is a great point gained if mediocrity knows itself.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The event of the week has been the failure at Chicago. For nine months a powerful elique, comprising several milionnaires, backed by some of the strongest banks, and managed by one of the ablest and boldest operators in the country, McGeoch, has ruled the Chicago market in lard and provisions generally, besides conducting enormous dealings in grain. Prices have been marked up, in spite of desperate resistance, and "pegged" at high figures, but no chance was found to unload. Hogs began to come in at an unusual rate, and were even shipped westward from Cincinnati to Chicago; packers strained every nerve to make all the lard they could at the high prices; and foreign buyers were deterred. In order to force a settlement McGeoch made charges of fraudulent adulteration against the principal refiners, and caused very strong testimony to be given in support of those charges. But this only rendered it harder to sell lard, at home or abroad, and made banks afraid of it as a security for loans. Heavy sales on Friday indicated that the pool was breaking up, and the collapse on Saturday morning brought the failure of McGeoch, who is said to have lost all his means and to be a million in debt besides. There is probably some exaggeration in the reports, though the nominal losses of the clique must have been very heavy. The 300,000 tierces sold on its account on Saturday were worth not long ago about \$11,760,000, at 1214 cents per pound, and over \$11,100,000 as late as Friday, at 1112 cents per pound. But at the lowest figures of Saturday the whole quantity was worth only about \$8,540,000. The losses of the elique may have been as much as \$3,000,000, though they certainly did not buy a great deal at the top, nor was there much sold at the bottom, but it is asserted by some that as much as 500,000 tierces, including "paper lard," was held by the clique. Then the losses of McGeoch alone were only a part of the whole. The final collapse was occasioned, it is stated, by the refusal of Mr. Mitchell, a member of the pool, and the bank which he controls, to lend any more money on lard. But it is in the nature of things that speculative eliques come to grief, in one way or another, when they try to maintain artificial and unnatural

A sharp decline in grain was occasioned in part by sympathy with the collapse in provisions, and by the struggles of men who were interested in both markets to keep their heads above water. But there were other causes; especially the remarkably favorable weather, which has doubtless materially improved the condition of all growing grain since June 1. It was generally felt, too, when the June report of the Bureau appeared, other information. As to Oregon, where a decrease is reported, and California, where the agree with the accounts given in papers of the Pacific coast. Another influence affecting the market was that more favorable accounts were given of the prospects in Europe. Chicago bankers report an unusual demand for currency from the wheat districts of the Northwest, which indicates that the farmers are inclined to dispose of their reserves at present prices. On the other hand, it is well to remember that the long drouth, which played havoc with the crops of 1881 began wheat crop can yet be considered wholly out of danger.

The early demand for currency from the Northwest is likely to put an end to the movement of money to this centre, which, indeed, must have been very small last week. With Treasury balances differing less than \$9,000 in gold from those of the week previous, the banks return an increase in specie average of \$718,900, against a loss of now humiliated by the superficial character of \$397,200 in legal tenders, of which \$116,000 went into the Treasury. The rate of exchange has at times been such that exports of gold knows how much he has to learn and how might have been made for speculative purposes. But the sharp decline in lard, in provisions and in grain, which occurred late last week, may incease the export demand. The maintenance of high prices by main force, as all know, has been an important cause of the

cotton, also, there was a slight further decline last week, and the market for securities was made in some respects more inviting to foreign buyers. The completion of the Erie line to Chicago, the acquisition of the Lehigh Valley by the Pennsylvania, the steps taken to prevent a war of rates, and the greater confidence manifested in this market, tend to prevent exports of gold so for as they promote exports of stocks.

In manufactured products the downward tendency of prices brings no relief as yet to the markets. The dulness of the cotton goods market was interrupted by a reduction of fine bleached goods to 11 cents, the lowest price since 1879, and the sale of 12,000 pieces of woollen goods at unsatisfactory prices is regarded as proof that the production must be materially reduced. Considerable transactions occurred last week in iron, without the further decline for which many consumers are still waiting, though steel rails were sold at \$37 50 per ton. Copper was weak, and sold at 1578 cents, and the threatened advance in prices of coal for July 1 has not as yet developed any increased buying. In many branches of business the hesitation apparent is largely due to the fact that a new tariff will take effect two weeks hence, and its influence upon the selling prices of foreign articles cannot be altogether anticipated. But the feeling in business circles generally is rendered more hopeful by the favorable weather for crops and the overthrow of "the Lord of Lard."

The Police Commissioners have a queer notion of aw, judging by their decision as a Board in the case of Roundsman Brush, charged with extorting money from patrolmen under threats of complaining against them. They gave him the benefit of a doubt which seems to have lodged in their alleged minds, fined him thirty days' pay, or \$100, and told him that he was lucky in not being dismissed. This Board, it is quite evident, would have been influenced by the defence of the young woman who pleaded that "it was such a little one." The decision ought to be logically construed for the benefit of the whole force. Superintendent Walling, the accuser, might reason from it that extortion is a crime only when found out, and that this form of theft from a subordinate is satisfactorily atoned for by paying superiors a fine equal to the sum extort-Roundsmen can calculate the per capita of extortion upon their subordinates which they could inflict and yet retain a fair profit after paying their fines. The patrolmen, on the other hand, will have the advantage of knowing precisely what amounts they must extort from the corner " hotel " to make matters all right with the roundsman. The fixing of a scale of extortions based upon the rates of fines as established by this decision will be as convenient to the force as an interest table to a pawnbroker.

The Rochester Union observes that "as a chain is only as strong as its weakest part, so is a political party no better than its worst representative." Doubtless the worst representative of the Democracy of this State was the late Legislature. If the party is no stronger than that body it ought to begin to take quinine without delay.

There are a great many wealthy half-educated people in England, for whom we have no corresponding class, who, for lack of something to do, make up clubs for all kinds of queer, impracticable pursuits. They study African languages, climb the Himalayan Mountains or read Browning; in short, whistle scientifically for want of thought. The last whimsey which they have elevated into a science is the pursuit of ghosts. The Society of Psychical Research have just published a report in which the statistics and names of the ghosts which they have unearthed are given with grave accuracy. The society have also started a sort of spiritual game: two persons are put en rapport, so that a figure drawn by the agent in one room is instantly reproduced by the percipient in another. Some of the leading English newspapers come to us with serious disquisitions on this psychical marvel, illustrated carefully by diagrams of the objects thus drawn and spiritually reproduced. For so hard-headed an old fellow as John Beil to occupy himself with such airy nothings is a queer freak in huntan nature. But did not the United States gape for months open-mouthed at Oscar and his knee-

PERSONAL.

Prince Bismarck has shaved off his beard again, nd thus resumed his former and better known

Marous Thrane, who once headed the Socialist party in Norway, and then, despairing of effecting a revolution there, came to the United States to study republican institutions here, has returned to his old home, weil-cured of the rabid notions of his earlier years.

One of the most interesting features of the Commencement this summer at the University of Vermont will be the unveiling, on June 26, of the statue of Lafayette, by the sculptor, Mr. J. Q. A. Ward. At the same time will be relaid the old corner-stone of the old University building, which was originally laid by Lafayette.

Dr. Gailaudet, of the National College for Deaf Mutes in Washington, lives in an elegant house built in every detail according to plans designed by him when he was a boy of fourteen. In his own room, on the high carved head-board of his bed, hang five pairs of tiny shoes—the first shoes worn by his little ones, of whose baby steps the whitened toes and the wrinkled uppers tell a delightful story. He calls them tahsmans against bad dreams.

Mrs. Bell, wife of Professor Graham Bell, the electrician, was one of the deaf pupils of Dr. Gallaudet in Washington. Professor Bell first met her at a reception at the college, and so expert was she in reading speech by the motions of the lips that they conversed together for some time without his discovering her infirmity. At last, walking through the conservatory, where some of the Chinese lanterns had gone out, he made some remark requires an answer. But none was forthcoming, it being not light enough for her to see the movements of his lips. He repeated the remark, and again got only Mystified by seen exceptables. an answer. But none was forthcoming, it being not light enough for her to see the movements of his lips. He repeated the remark, and again got only science for reply. Mystified, he soon escorted her back to the parlor, and then, in the brilliant light, asked her why she had not answered him; but his amazement was redoubled tenfold at her ready reply: "I have never heard a sound in all my life."

Mr. Forster was the principal actor in an amusing episode recently in the Parliamentary Grand Committee on trade and commerce. The debate grew dull, the day was close, he was tired; naturally, then, he fell asleep. Soon came a vote and the roll was called, and still he slept. When his name was called there was no response. After a moment's embarrassed pause Mr. Rylands leaned over, shook the sleeper's arm, and whispered in his ear: "Wake up! Vote 'aye'!" "Aye!" murmured Mr. Forster, sleepily, and instantly dropped off again without knowing what had occurred. But an indignant member on the other side popped up testily and challenged the right to vote of a man who had slept all through the debate; and he made his objections an inrough the decoate; and he made his objections so noisily that Mr. Forster was awakened and quickly began to defend himself. But Mr. Goselhon, who presided, brought the matter to an end by ac-cepting the sleepy vote and overruling the objec-tions.

"Readers will doubtless recollect," says Lon-

don Life, "the story of Prince Joseph Sulkowski, an eccentric Austrian, who travelled all over the world with a rarge menagerie, turning night into day, and otherwise making himself a nuisance to peaceful citizens. This nobleman has at last been shut up by the authorities in a private lunatic asylum near Vienna, not before it was high time for them to do so. He leaves behind him at his castle at Feistritz one of the finest art collections in the country. His nomadic tastes may possibly have been infused into him by his father, Prince Ludwig. Duke of Bielitz, who had to fly the country for political reasons and went to Switzerland, where he contracted a second marriage with a peasant girl and then migrated to marriage with a peasant girl and then migrated to America. An enormous fortune came into the family on his mother's side, for Baron Dietrich, the famous millionnaire, was his grandfather. When Prince Joseph came into the property his first act was to marry a Jewish lady of the name of Lehmann, who acted as governess to his sisters. It is almost needless to add that the marriage was an unhappy one, and they soon separated. A few

months ago great amusement was caused in Ylena by a lawsuit for defamation of character which the lady's butler brought against the valet of the prince."

GENERAL NOTES.

A piano firm in Berlin has bought the oaken piles which have just been taken out of the Rhige at Mayence, and which are said to be the original timbers of the bridge which Julius Cæsar constructed.

The annual report showing the number of experiments performed on living animals during 1882 in England has just been published. From this it appears that forty-two persons held licenses during the year in question, but sixteen of these performed no experiments. The total number of experiments of all kinds performed during the year was about 406, and as the great majority of these were inflicted under the influence of anymetricity. It activated that the amount of anymetricity is activated that the amount of the performed that the activated that the amount of the performed that the performed that the performance is the performed that the performed that the performance is the performance of the performed that the performance of the perform of anesthetics, it is estimated that the amount of direct pain or suffering inflicted in the prosecution of physio-logical, pathological and therapeutical researches dur-ing the past year was altogether trifling, and limited to between twenty and thirty animals, mostly frogs.

The Berlin papers report a case of superstition which has just been investigated. In the village of Schonbeck, in the province of West Prussia, the little daughter of a cabinet-maker has been bed-ridden for three years. The father became persuaded that his daughter was bewitched by a woman who had given her occasionally apples and pears. He was advised that the patient would be cured if she drank some of the blood of the supposed witch. The poor woman was en-trapped into visiting a place where some of the chiefmen of the commune were assembled to receive her. She was seized, one of her fingers pricked with a needle, and the blood given to the rick child. The superstitious or malignant participators in this outrage were summoned before a police magistrate, who contented himself with sentencing them to imprisonment for three days.

Mr David Pulsifer, of Boston, has in his possession a collection of satographs which he values highly. The book opens with that of John A. Andrew, who wrote " A mau's a man to-day." General Butler is 1866 wrote "We are puppets all, moved by an unseen hand at a game." Mrs. Livermore, seeing this scuttment, wrote on the opposite page, "Character is des-tiny." "Alexis, 1871" gives the flavor of royalty to one page. The Chinese Embassy cover four pages with hieroglyphics, and a number of Japanese gentlemen have written appropriate sentiments in their native language. dany pages are inscribed with Hebrew characters written by eminent Jewish rabbis who have visited Mr. Pulsifer to see an ancient and precious scroll in his pos-session. The names of D. L. Moody and R. G. Ingersoll are not far spart. A Parsee, a Zoroastrian by religion, has written a bit of poetry in his own language, and Mr. Kapnist, a Russian, who came to Boston to study the Kapnist, a Russian, who came to Boston to study the methods of doing business in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, has left a bit of Russian with a good translation beneath. Edward J. Maitland, an ensign in the American Navy, and a nephew of the Captain Maitland who carried the first Napoleon in the Bellerophon from France to England, has left his name in the album, and so have M. E. Hicks-Beach, baronet and member of Parliament, and at one time Secretary of State for the Home Department; and Leou H. Courtney, M. A., Cambridge, afterward Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

POLITICAL NEWS.

At a recent meeting of the Michigan Republican State Central Committee the prospects of harmony in the party there were reported to be encouraging. Steps were taken to reorganize the party and to heal the differences in its ranks which gave the Democrats a partial triumph at the last two elections. There was a genermits the Republican party to a fair and reasonable pro-tection to American industries. The Michigan Republi-cans evidently propose to keep step with the music of harmony in the organization which is heard all over the country. ally expressed concurrence in the policy which com-

The temperance people in Ohio who have the good of the cause at heart and have worked for its triumph repudiate the action of the Prohibition Convention in nominating a State ticket. It is only the politicians who have joined the party in order to use it for their ersonal ends who insist upon separate party action. Of these men The Cleveland Herald says that " they do of these men The Cicretand Heraid says that they do not love temperance so much as they hate the Republican party, against which some of them have for years treasured grudges born of thwarted ambition." Whother they can delude enough voters to make their desire for revenge effective remains to be proved.

The Pennsylvania Democrats imagine that hey can repeat their campaign of last year and maintain their hold on the State by posing as reformers. The Lancaster Intelligencer, the editor of which is the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, thinks that the party has fulfilled the promises it made and can ask the people for a further lease of power. This is doubtless the ground upon which the Democrats will make the canvass of this year. But if they believe that they can conceal the barrenness in good results of the Democratia victory of last fall by pulling a tattered old blanket over the party they are wofully mistaken.

New-Hampshire is probably on the eve of a prolonged senatorial contest. The absence of so large a number of the Republican members of the Legislature from the party's caucus foreshadows such a result. More than one-third declined to attend or to be bound by the action taken. If Mr. Rollins should receive the vote of every member who participated in the caucus he would still lack thirty-eight votes of an election. Impartial observers of the situation think that he will fail of a re-election and that the balloting will go on until the candidates now in the field withdraw, when a concentration will be made upon some new man. The first joint session of the Legislature for a Senatorial ballot takes place to-morrow.

Indiana statesmen are receiving a generous share of the advertising necessary in the canvass for the nominations to the Presidency. The Democrats have three aspirants for the honor-McDonald, Hendricks and Voorhees. The first two are giving the party an endless amount of trouble and the result will probably be that neither of them will receive the nomination. The Republicans, too, have some available Presidential and Vice-Presidential timber in the State. Harrison, Gresham, Porter and Dudley have all been "mentioned," but unlike their Democratic rivals they are causing their party no annoyance. The Democrats have patched out their Presidential ticket in the last two campaigns with an In-Presidential the set in the last two campaigns with an in-diana man, while the Republicans have not gone to the State for a candidate since 1868. Taking the law of chances, therefore, the Republican aspirants have better prospects than their Democratic opponents of fauring prominently in the Presidential campaign of next year.

PUBLIC OPINION.

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT. The friends of Governor Cleveland, of New-York, are claiming considerable credit for him because he has had the courage to veto no less than eighty-seventills passed at the recent session of the Legislature. bills passed at the recent session of the Legislature. But while the Democrats are claiming credit for their Governor on this score, what have they to say in condemnation of their "reform" Legislature that was so foolish and corrupt as to pass these eighty-seven bad measures? It looks as if either Mr. Cleveland was a very careful Governor, or that the Democratic Legislature which he held in check was very victous.

HARD ON HENDRICKS.

From The Charleston News and Courier (Dem.)

Now that some one has suggested that Mr. Hendricks may be wilting to run with Mr. Tilden in 1884, because there is a possibility of a Democratic victory, and of the campaign telling so severely upon the old gentleman that to be elected Vice-President would be almost as good as being elected President, there is nothing left for Mr. Hendricks to do but commit political harikari, a feat which he is perfectly competent to perform, judging by his recent doings.

GERMAN VOTERS AND THE ORIO LIQUOR LAW.

From The New York Republicaner.

The Scott law was approved by the Ohio
Republican Convention, and no fair-minded Republican
can discover in that any tendency toward "ultra sumptuary lexislation." The howl that is raised against the
operation of the law emanates altogether from the liquor can discover in that any tendency toward "ultra sumptuary legislation." The howl that is raised against the operation of the law emanates altogether from the liquor and beer-brewing interests, which do not want any reduction in the numberless gin and beer allies of the large cities. The "beer-drinkers" are not affected in the least by the law, neither in point of quantity to be drank nor price to be paid for the article consumed. As far as the German-American voters are concerned, it has been observed that they begin to recognize in this continued opposition of the distillers and browers to all fair and equitable legislation that tends to regulate the liquor and beer traffic the fact that their votes are only the political capital with which it is sought to enforce special claims of exemption from taxation. The license of \$100 imposed on a beer-shop by the Scott law is not in any sense prohibitory, nor does it place a stigma upon the business, as the brewers would like to have their dupes believe. The whole question is simply one of revenue, and the manufacturers who hall the establishment of each additional gin-mill or beer-shop with anticipations of increased profit and gain, are naturally opposed to the imposition of tax. That is becoming plain to the average German her drinkers, and sooner or later they will decline to be made the political football of heer-manufacturers who had capital.

TWO GIDDY YOUNG THINGS.

TWO GIDDY YOUNG THINGS. From The Philadelphia Press (Res From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)
The blooming brightness of this giad new summer disclosed no spectacle so fascinating in its youthful grass and exhibitation as that of roystering Sammy Hides artirlog out Harry Watterson in a game of tag, up and down the stairs at Groystone. The giddiness of the performance is equalled only by the rofreshing frankness with which Harry confesses that Sammy was the stronger of the two.

A BLAND SUGGESTION TO WATTERSON.

From The Cincinnat Commercial Gazette.

To complete the circle, Watterson should not physical condition of Mr. Hendricks. Past differences should count for nothing in view of the tremendous consequences that might spring from this editorial visitation of the two retired statesmen.